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St. Paul the Hero. By Rufus M. Jones. New York: Macmillan, 1917. Pp. 172. \$1.00.

This is the story of the life of St. Paul, told with remarkable simplicity and especially designed for younger readers. The heroism of the great Christian leader is not brought forward in a spectacular way. He is represented as the moral and spiritual hero, great in enthusiasm, devotion, and energy of purpose. The first chapter shows him as a boy ten years old, talking with his father about the meaning of the law; the last chapter gives us a picture of the heroic champion sealing his loyalty to the gospel by his death. The unfolding history is given in untechnical language, vividly and concretely. For example, the fourteenth chapter, giving the contents of Galatians in seven pages, is as objective and clear a statement as could be desired. This short book ought to be of great value in Bible study. The pictures are unusual, being reproductions of steel engravings in the classical style. The maps are too fine to be legible.

Are You Human? By William De Witt Hyde. New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. ix+65. \$0.50.

President Hyde, of Bowdoin, delivered the substance of this attractive book to the Freshman class in Yale. His introductory words remind one of Phillips Brooks in his sermon on "The Choice Young Man." There are twelve humanities: athletics, society, science, art, history, philosophy, business, politics, wealth, love, morals, and religion. That's too many. It is bewildering. No constitution can stand it. Section by section, the lecture is full of good sense and worthy counsel.

It's All in the Day's Work. By Henry Churchill King. New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. 67. \$0.50.

Readers of the *Biblical World* are already familiar with this address, in President King's best style, handling vital interests with his usual firm grasp. The most interesting item in the handling of the material is the way in which Bible texts are used near the close of each major section to reinforce rather than to suggest the thought. The book is attractively made.

The Book of Faith in God. By John T. Faris. New York: Doran, 1915. Pp. 295. \$1.00.

Dr. Faris' book is a series of missionary narratives illustrating the power of a calm and joyous faith. Although the incidents told are taken from every part of the mission field, the book gives clearly the impression of unity. Apart from the value of the material, it is an object-lesson in missionary reading and may

teach many how to assimilate the abundant treasures of missionary narratives. The index of Scripture passages illustrated will prove very useful to preachers.

The Apocalypse of Ezra (II Esdras III-XIV).

By G. H. Box. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1917. Pp. 115. 2s. 6d.

Canon Box prepared a commentary on the Apocalypse of Ezra for Charles's great work, *The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha*. Not satisfied with doing that, he gives us here a popular edition of the same work. The difference between the two products is that the present book contains a new translation of the Apocalypse, based upon the Syriac version, whereas the rendering in Charles's *Apocrypha*, etc., is based upon the Latin. The pseudepigraphic Apocalypse goes under varying titles, the more common of which are "Second Esdras" and "Fourth Ezra." It is pretty generally recognized that the Apocalypse was originally written in Hebrew. It is now extant in Latin, Syriac, Ethiopic, Arabic, and Armenian. All of these, with the exception of the Armenian, which was based on the Syriac, are translations of a Greek version which has also disappeared. The Apocalypse concerns itself primarily with the problem of suffering, particularly as that problem beset the mind of a Jew living about 100 A.D. The Jews of that age were troubled profoundly by such questions as these: Why do we suffer? How much longer will it continue? How can a just God allow the wicked nations to triumph over his own righteous people as they have done again and again and again? The common mind was satisfied with contemplating the near approach of a glorious messianic kingdom in which all nations of the world would become subordinate to the people of God. Our writer, however, is troubled by a further question. Why did a good and just God create mankind with such a nature as made it inevitable that an overwhelming majority should fall short of satisfying his demands for righteousness and should therefore be inevitably doomed to destruction? The document furnishes no satisfactory answer to this question. The best it can do is to say that in this matter quality is the important thing, and not quantity, and therefore that the few who are saved outweigh in value and importance the myriads that are lost. The Apocalypse presents many interesting points of contact with the apostle Paul, particularly in its recognition that no man can be saved by adherence to the law.

The series to which this book belongs will do much to bring before the English-speaking public a literature which has been in recent years far too much neglected by students of the biblical writings. The work upon this Apocalypse has been well and faithfully done.